

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1841.

For City Intelligence see first page.

Our edition of Saturday having been exhausted by the numerous calls for Rev. Mr. KIRK'S EULOGY on GEN. HARRISON, leaving many orders unsupplied, we have been constrained to reprint that excellent Discourse on the last page of this paper, carefully correcting the few errors which have been pointed out to us by attentive auditors at the Tabernacle, and supplying several paragraphs which our Reporter was unable to write out from his shorthand notes in season for our last. We may here say that many who were present have voluntarily borne testimony to the fidelity of our Reporter to the spirit as well as the letter of Mr. Kirk's Eulogy, while from no quarter have we heard a dissenting voice.

The Editor of THE TRIBUNE returns his heart-felt thanks to the friends of this paper and the principles it upholds for the addition of over 1,000 substantial names to its subscription last week. He begs leave again to assure them that no effort shall be spared on his part to merit the generous measure of patronage he has so promptly received, and which is daily, rapidly increasing.

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE:

DEAR SIR—You would do a noble action if you would call the attention (in a leading and touching Editorial) of your *prosperous* Merchants and business men to the condition of the many Young Men, as well as of those of mature years, who by the recent changes and revolutions have been thrown out of employment, and who have exhausted all their efforts and energies in endeavoring to secure some business by which to gain an honorable position in the community. I know, my dear Mr. Editor, many noble spirits—some with wives and children—of too modest natures to press too hard their claims on any one, who are pining with secret grief and despondency. Now, sir, if our merchants and others in prosperity, who are enjoying affluence and leisure, would only think of the many desolate hearts, whose spirits are nearly crushed by misfortune—young men, too, of virtue and capacity—and would resolve, in the spirit of philanthropy, of heaven, to take each of them some one or two or three young men, and aid them to secure some favorable situation, how many might be saved from suffering and ruin! And our merchants and others are generous and kind, but in the midst of their own daily cares, they forget this duty, to think of others. They need reminding and stirring up. It would be a Godlike deed in any one—and I am sure, that if you would call attention to it in a proper and feeling manner, you would do much good. This is a time when man should feel for and help his fellow man, the poor and unfortunate. If you could but prevent one broken spirit, would you not feel blessed? I leave you to perform this duty, and much oblige a friend and subscriber.

CONSTANT READER.

Remarks by the Tribune.

We have kept the above communication on hand several days, reflecting on the subject it opens, and endeavoring to frame such an answer to the appeal it makes to our sympathies as shall be consistent at once with philanthropy and eternal justice. And now we regret to say that our response cannot be such as is desired and expected by our unknown friend. He states truly the evil and suffering which exist; our City is full of misery and privation caused by want of employment. And now for the remedy: Our friend says, Let each prosperous merchant resolve to hire two or three more Clerks and Assistants than he now does, so that all shall be employed, provided for and happy. But why shall our merchants employ them? Because they need them? Because their business requires more Assistants? Certainly not: if such were the case, no appeal to them would be needed. They are to employ Clerks not because they need Clerks, but because the Clerks need employment—reversing the first principles of Political Economy, degrading the dignity of Labor to the level of servile dependence, and making employment a matter of mercy and of pity. Does our friend carefully weigh the enduring, wide-spread consequences of this course? Suppose there are ten thousand competent and willing Clerks, Book-keepers, &c. in our City, of whom only eight thousand are now employed because they are wanted: Does not our friend see that to give places to the other two thousand from compassion is to lower the standing and crush the independence of the whole body? Shall this lasting, blighting evil be done to avoid a temporary calamity?

But suppose the course taken that he suggests, and the two thousand suffering Clerks employed from motives of philanthropy: Will the trade of the City be extended? Will its income be increased? Will the difficulties and depression from which Commerce has not yet recovered be obviated? Certainly not. Let all the Clerks in our City be employed to-morrow, and hundreds equally needy and deserving would be here soliciting employment within a month. The patch would not cover the rent by a deplorable extent.

The evils of the times are twofold: Political and Social. First, a series of unwise measures, such as the destruction of the National Bank, the removal of the Deposites into a great number of new, rash, ill-managed and often political State Banks, caused an immense expansion or inflation of the Currency. New Banks sprang up like mushrooms, and many about as substantial as they. Money was free as water, prices of every thing were rising daily, and thousands on thousands rushed headlong into speculation. When this delusion was at its height, the Government turned a sharp corner, issued its famous Specie Circular, and thence pursued in all things a policy the very opposite of that which had caused the inflation. The consequence was a sudden and violent contraction; money became scarce and property unsalable; prices fell; bankruptcies were general, embarrassment universal; Commerce dwindled and dried up; and thousands were deprived of employment or income, and reduced to the brink of starvation. A change of men in power was one consequence of these disasters; and now we trust the Country, under the impulse of new measures and a more beneficent policy, will slowly but surely return to the moderate and healthy prosperity of former days.

But can all those who were seduced into the ways of traffic or speculation in 1834-5-6, expect to gain their future livelihood thereby? Surely not; and here is the error which we wish to see eradicated. Probably what the obstacles now interposed by the want of a National Currency to the economical prosecution of trade are removed, as we trust they will be, there will be considerably more business done than now. But does it follow that more agents will be required to do it? We think not. We believe thousands who are now employed in petty operations of exchange and traffic will be thrown out of those employments when the Currency is again adjusted, and impelled to seek a livelihood elsewhere. We doubt, therefore, that Commerce will require many more agents for years to come than it now does.

What, then, is the true remedy for the evils now existing, so far as those wanting employment are concerned? We say, Abandon at once and for ever the paths of Traffic—go back to the fields and the workshops from which the delusions of the Pet Bank millennium have drawn you. The fact that you are so long unemployed abundantly shows that you are not wanted in Commerce; but there is ample scope for your every energy elsewhere. Take a farm, or a school, or a garden; if none of these is acceptable or within reach, make for the Great West, and take heartily hold of whatever your hands find to do. Do not sit moping, pining, discontented, famishing in cities; there is health, there is vigor in the free air of the country; and no one will starve there who is able and willing to work, and who has sense enough to esteem all useful labor honorable. At all events, no work can be so degrading as to live a life of dependence, sustained by a thinly disguised charity.

—This is the spirit in which we are constrained to answer the appeal of our 'Constant Reader.' We fear he will not polish it; but we have written not to please but to profit the worthy class in whose behalf he addressed us, and whose sufferings we deplore. We might gain popularity by talking to them in a different strain; but we speak the words of truth and soberness, and only hope to be calmly heard. Ed.

BEAUTIES OF THE NEUTRAL PRESS.

The Sun suppresses Gov. Seward's brief and excellent Message of Thursday on the subject of Mechanical Labor in State Prisons, but borrows its sentiments to echo out an Editorial article on the subject. It may be very 'independent' to keep the Governor's views from its readers whenever they are likely to be generally approved, but we do not consider it honest.

The leading article in Saturday's Sun is also grossly unfair as well as hostile to the Whig party, in its attacks on the Internal Improvement policy. Keeping wholly out of sight the fact that the faith of the State has been deliberately and repeatedly pledged to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the two other works in progress—that large sums have already been expended on these works, which will be utterly useless and lost if the works are not completed—that nearly the whole labor to be performed was long ago put under contract by Van Buren Canal Commissioners (with would-be Governor Bouck at their head,) to Van Buren contractors, who will claim damages nearly to the whole extent if they are not permitted to go on—that the business of the Erie Canal, already enormous, is increasing every year, and will increase still more rapidly as soon as the Ohio and Indiana Canal and other important Tributaries now in progress are completed—that the Canal Revenue of New-York last year was over One Million and a Half of Dollars, and largely exceeded, without the aid of taxation, every charge upon the Treasury of the State, including the interest on Ten Millions expended on works not yet completed, and of course not productive—The Sun most unjustly represents to its readers that the question at issue between the two Houses is whether the State shall be plunged Three or Four Millions in debt to gratify brokers and speculators. Such is the average neutrality of The Sun.

The eternal babble about the embarrassments of Pennsylvania, and Illinois States hitherto and now under the dominion of Loco-Freedom—was only to affect those who do not know that it is a part of the settled Whig policy of this State to add nothing to the State debt, beyond the ability of the actually accruing Canal revenue to pay all interest on the existing debt, and all charges on the Canals for repairs, superintendence, &c. For instance, should the interest, repairs, &c., amount to \$2,000,000 in any future year, while the Canal Tolls and other Revenues only reached \$1,900,000, the Whig policy says, 'Stop now, and contract no more debt until the Revenue shall exceed all annual charges upon it.' This policy renders it morally certain that the State can never be embarrassed, and never obliged to resort to taxation. But what cares the Sun for these facts except to conceal them?

Bennett's Herald is daily, indefatigably at work exciting prejudice and hostility against a National Bank, the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, the Tax on Luxuries, and every other prominent measure of the new Administration. It asserts that "one of the leading measures of the party, a National Bank, is already exceedingly unpopular, and becoming daily more so;" and that an attempt to get up instructions favorable to such a Bank failed in our Legislature, because "only a small portion of the Whig Members were in favor of a Bank." It proposes forgers and swindlers for President and Directors of the next National Bank, and every way manifests a spirit of rabid Loco-Freedom conjoined to its innate moral rottenness. Yet thousands of Whigs and men who would not openly countenance gross depravity are among the supporters of that paper.

Again the Herald states that "Mr. [J. A.] Spencer, on behalf of the prisoner and of the United States" moves for the absolute discharge of McLeod from custody. This is not merely false, but grossly injurious to the National Administration. Mr. Spencer was retained as McLeod's counsel before he was appointed U. S. District Attorney. He appears in this case for McLeod only. Yet on the strength of Bennett's statement it will be whispered to every 'Patriot' that the National Administration is using all its power to free McLeod from a trial.

Is the Whig party fairly treated by the neutral press of New-York? Does it treat itself fairly in so bountifully pampering its bitter enemies, and rendering their sting so deadly?

SUMNER LINCOLN FAIRFIELD, Poet, was found dead drunk in the streets of Philadelphia last Thursday. After he was carried to the watch-house, he attempted to escape, knocked down the turnkey, assaulted the captain of the watch, &c. In default of \$250 bail, he was next morning sent to the Moyamensing Prison. Alas for genius!

JOHN GREIG, Esq. of Canadaigua has been elected a Member of Congress from the Ontario District, N. Y., in place of Hon. Francis Granger, resigned. The vote was very light. Mr. Greig has minorities in all the towns but Phelps and Canadensis—about 550 in all. Hiram Plets, Abolitionist, received about 200 votes.

Hon. JAMES GARLAND, the eminent Conservative who has been thrown out of Congress by Loco-Freedom votes, is proposed in the Richmond Wing for next Governor of Virginia. We should rejoice to chronicle his election.

Rev. Th. H. STOCKTON of Philadelphia will shortly publish a volume of the best Sermons upon the Death of President Harrison.

Gen. H. W. BEESON of Uniontown is nominated as the Opposition candidate for Congress from the Fayette and Greene District, Pa. in place of Enos Hook, resigned.

Prof. C. P. BROOKS is lecturing on Oratory and the Philosophy of the Voice through the Western Cities of this State.

MARK HOWARD, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Ann Arbor, Mich. vice C. Thayer.

Hon. CALDER CUSHING, M. C. is dangerously ill at his place of residence, Newburyport, Mass.

Bennett's Herald came out with a vociferous flourish of trumpets last week, announcing beforehand that the only correct version of Kirk's Eulogy on Gen. Harrison would appear in the Weekly Herald of Saturday morning—price six cents. We made no noise at all about it, but quietly published a report of that Eulogy in our Daily of that morning—price one cent. Our Report is three columns long, and even then is somewhat compressed; the Herald's covers a column and a half. We published it at 6 A. M.—the Herald at 8. They need a little galvanizing over at 21 Ann-st.

Our friend who writes rebuking the uncharitable harshness of a Rev. Mr. C. who had the heart, in a Discourse on Friday last, to rake up against the deceased Patriot the fact that he used irreverent language twenty-five years ago, will on consideration thank us for withholding his favor from the public. Beyond doubt, the conscience of that clergyman has already sufficiently rebuked his laceration of the feelings of the living in his unchristian assault on the dead. Leave him to his reflections.

Suspicion of Piracy.—James Reed, master of a fishing schooner at Gloucester, Mass., has made oath to a statement of which the following is the substance: He swears that on the 12th inst., being at sea about fifteen miles from the New-Jersey shore, he saw a small boat with three men in it, heading so as to land opposite Manahocking. At the same time he saw a schooner about six miles out of his, with her mainsail set, and 'yawing' in the wind so strangely as to convince him that there was no one on board to steer. He immediately bore away for her, and on reaching her found that she was the schooner Mogul of this city. She was on her broad-side, nearly full of water. He saw an anchor hole which had been lately bored through her starboard quarter with a two-inch auger. Some of his crew were with him, and they went together into the cabin, where they found two chests open and empty. On the bed in the Captain's berth there was a bundle of clothes, and the appearance of a body in the berth; but the sea pressed the bed and clothes so hard against the carlines of the deck that they could not be removed. They left her at about 4 o'clock P. M., at which time she was fast sinking. In conclusion, the deponent does solemnly swear that it is his belief, and it was the belief of all who saw the bed and bedding before referred to, that the dead body of some person was in the Captain's berth of said schooner Mogul.

Further developments must clear up this mysterious matter: Gen. Darcy, U. S. Marshal for New-Jersey, in connection with several others, is engaged in efforts to discover the men who were going ashore in the small boat. The Mogul was owned by Nesmith & Leeds and Mitchell & Co. of this city. The owners believe that Capt. Snow and two others on board have been murdered. The crew consisted of Wm. F. Green, mate, James Cantine, cook, Lyman French, James D. Fox and Thomas Smith, seamen.

Defending a Broker and deceiving a Bank.—On Friday evening, Mr. P. Adams, broker, of No. 62 Wall-street, as was usual with him, deposited his trunk, containing about \$50,000 in money and bonds, certificates, &c. for upward of \$20,000, in the Phoenix Bank. In the morning, as soon as the Bank opened, a boy entered the Bank with a note addressed to the Bank officer, with the name of Mr. Adams subscribed to it, requesting the officer to deliver to the bearer the trunk of Mr. Adams; and as soon as the boy saw the trunk, he cried out, "That's the one." The trunk was given to him and he disappeared. Soon after, Mr. Adams sent for the trunk, and lo! it was gone, and the order sent for it found to be a forgery. No tidings have been received of the boy or trunk since its disappearance from the Bank, and the perpetrators of the bold fraud and forgery have probably escaped.

The St. Louis Republican of the 5th says: "Warrick, one of the murderers in the late tragedy, has been arrested by Mr. R. B. McDowell, and is now safe in the Calaboose."

Another!—The Louisville Gazette of the 3th inst. says: "One of the negroes concerned in the St. Louis murder [this must be Madison] was brought down from Cincinnati yesterday, and lodged in the jail of this city. He will be sent on to-morrow."

Further.—The St. Louis Republican of the 6th says that Seward had arrived at that city. He states that he left Brown in Cincinnati on the 29th ult., and that he was to leave the next day for N. Orleans. The same paper adds: "We look for the forthcoming of Madison by the return of the Meteor, and if Brown leaves Cincinnati according to intention he will stand a good chance of making his appearance among us even before Madison."

Three of the four murderers have been taken, one on the Missouri, one at Cairo, and one at Cincinnati, and for the fourth there is no escape.

The St. Louis New Era, speaking of Warrick, says: "He acknowledged his participation in the guilty work, and corroborated the disclosures made by Ennis, who, he says, planned the plot, but was not present at its execution. He also, we are told, confessed a white man of being concerned with them, but refused to name him."

A Counterfeiter in Trouble.—David Cuts, an enterprising gentleman, recently offered a counterfeit \$100 bill to pay his fare on the Illinois River steamboat Ion. It was detected by the clerk, and he ordered to change it, when he denied that he had any more money or any baggage. Thereupon he was searched and another bad \$100 bill with several counterfeit half eagles and half dollars were found upon him. Next his trunk turned up, and was found to contain an assortment of bad and some good coin. He was handed over to the nearest Grand Jury as an interesting subject for further investigation.

Fire at Toronto, U. C.—This city was visited on the night of the 7th by the most destructive fire ever known there. It broke out in a Steam Engine Foundry owned by a Mr. Andrews. The flames spread rapidly, and the whole block between King and Newgate streets was destroyed. Upward of twenty-five dwellings, beside several business offices, were burned. The printing office of 'The Globe' was among them. The amount of the loss is not stated.

Sad Casualty.—A skiff descending Black River, Arkansas, was upset by striking a snag near Batesville, about a month since, when a young man named Pylburn, a young lady, and three children of a Mrs. Liffrell, were drowned. Mrs. L. and child clung to the bottom of the overturned boat, and floated down the river until picked up by the steambark Victoria, almost naked and starving.

Boston Burglars Arrested.—On Friday last the Police of Boston made a successful attempt to arrest two persons suspected of having been engaged in a burglary perpetrated in that city on the 29th of April last. They were a father and son named Ferguson, and a large amount of the stolen property was found in their cellar.

Colonization.—The barque Union was to have left New-Orleans on the 10th instant, with forty-three colored emigrants, from Kentucky for Liberia.

A daughter of B. Newton, Esq. at Palmyra, Wayne Co., aged nine years, was burned to death on the 5th inst. While leaning her head upon a table on which was a lighted candle she fell asleep and her sleeve took fire from the blaze. Before she could be relieved from her burning clothes she was past recovery.

Alfred McClellan, a married man doing business in Baltimore, being sued on Thursday for a balance of \$9.72 due one Amos King on a purchase of Pork, pleaded minority and non-suited the plaintiff—his mother swearing that he was under age. We should like to feel the bumps of the justice.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society was held at Hartford on the 12th inst. An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Field of Haddam, mainly a description of the manners and character of the early settlers in that State.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of North America meets at Albany on Wednesday the 2d of June next.

The new steambark Missouri arrived at St. Louis on the 4th in the remarkably short time of five days, (less one hour) from New-Orleans.

The Government lost nothing by the recent burning of the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis.

New-York Legislature.

In the Senate on Thursday the Common School bill from the Assembly was passed with slight amendments in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the Senate.

On Saturday, after presenting numerous petitions, Mr. Rhoades reported a bill regarding the Governor's recommendations in respect to mechanical labor in the State Prisons, providing as follows:

1. That the Agents shall employ, during the present year and until otherwise ordered, so many of the convicts as can be occupied, without violating existing contracts, in the manufacture of silk and silk goods, and such articles of iron, steel, and other metals, as are not manufactured in this State.

2. That no new contracts shall be made, or existing contracts renewed, for the employment of convicts in mechanical labor, beyond what is required for the support of the Prisons, in the judgment of the Agents, without yielding any revenue to the State.

3. The Agents shall report to the Governor all proceedings under this act, and such facts and opinions as may enable the Legislature to determine whether mechanical labor in the Prisons can be abolished without serious injury to the interests of the State.

4. Whenever any contractor shall fail to perform the condition of his contract, the Agent shall cancel the same, and dispose of the convicts as provided in the first section of this bill.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Root laid on the table the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, That one of the great and leading objects of the Federal Union was to give to the country a National Currency. To be National, this Currency must be of equal value in all its parts, else the payment of the dues of Government, and the "duties, imports and exports" cannot be "uniform throughout the United States." For that and other purposes the Constitution provides that "Congress shall have the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." In pursuance of this power, and with a view to the great object aforesaid, Congress, shortly after the organization of the present Federal Government, passed laws to establish a mint for the coinage of money, and to establish a Bank which might, with its branches, furnish a larger and more extensive, and more easily transmitted circulating medium of exchange, and which might also become a cheap and safe fiscal agent and depository of the public moneys of the United States. Both agents, the Mint and the Bank, created by the same Congress, and under the same inferential power, alike performed their respective functions. The one coined the money according to the fixed standard of value, and thereby furnished a certain and known basis on which the notes and bills of the Bank might rest, while the other furnished a widely extended paper circulation, resting on the same basis of a metallic currency, of a certain and known intrinsic value. Both of these agencies combined furnished the country with a currency equal in value in all parts, and adequate to all its fiscal concerns, and to the regulation of commercial exchanges throughout the United States.

Resolved, That whenever the combined action of the agencies aforesaid has been disturbed by the withdrawal from circulation of the paper of the Bank, the currency of the Nation has become deranged and its uniformity destroyed. This fact alone incontrovertibly proves that in this widely extended and highly commercial country, a specie circulation with all the aid the State Banks afford cannot furnish an adequate and uniform National Currency.

Resolved, That to give the Nation a sound and uniform Currency, a National Bank is necessary and proper as a depository of the public moneys, to keep them out of the reach of the Executive, "but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Therefore

Resolved, That the Senators in Congress from this State be and they are hereby instructed, and the Representatives requested, to use their endeavors to procure the passage of a law incorporating a National Bank with sufficient capital, and so modified in the details of its charter, as to make it a safe fiscal agent and depository of the moneys of the United States, and restore to the country a sound and uniform currency.

The bill for exempting household furniture, &c. was then debated at some length, when the Committee rose.

A Special Message was received from the Governor, transmitting a message from Acting Governor Rutherford of Virginia, in reply to the last letter of the Governor of this State to Lieut. Gov. Patton, on the matters now in difference between the two States. The Senate then adjourned.

In Assembly on Thursday, the subject of bridging the Hudson at Albany was debated somewhat but no question taken.

On Saturday, Mr. Simmons from the Judiciary Committee reported resolutions relative to an amendment to the Judiciary system, which were ordered printed.

A Message was received from the Senate announcing their non-concurrence in the Assembly's amendments to the General Appropriation bill. Mr. Sears moved that the House recede from their amendments. The House voted to insist on the first section: Ayes 66, Noes 32. After transacting some other business of no general interest, the House adjourned.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

May 12.

Oswego.—Samuel B. Ludlow, of Oswego, first Judge, in place of David P. Brewster, resigned.

John N. Casey, of Oswego, Examiner in Chancery, in place of James Brewster, resigned.

Oswego.—Albert Houghton, of Worcester, Examiner in Chancery, in place of James Brewster, resigned.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamer Neptune dates have been received at New Orleans from Galveston up to the 2d inst. The Austin papers state that a skirmish took place near Laredo, on the 6th of April, between a company of Texian spies, under Capt. John C. Hays, and a marauding party of Mexicans, which resulted in the total defeat of the latter. The Mexicans were about forty in number, of whom three were killed, a number wounded, and twenty-five taken prisoners. Most of the horses, arms, &c. were also taken. The spies consisted of twelve Americans and thirteen Mexicans, none of whom received any injury.

The settlers (squatters) on the Public Lands subject to entry at Dixon, Illinois, have held a meeting and protested against the sale of lands advertised to take place on the 16th of August. They say if it takes place they will be compelled to lose their lands or pay 25 to 100 per cent. interest for money to buy them with. This consideration is not without weight; but what if the Government should happen also to need the money due it for lands taken and not bought or paid for?

The steambark Troy on Thursday made the trip between this City and Albany quicker than it had ever been done before—in 3 hours and 40 minutes. On Saturday she "out-did herself"—coming through in 3 hours and 34 minutes.

A Temperance Hotel has been established at Baltimore, corner of Fayette and St. Paul-sts.

Slaves Captured.—A letter received here yesterday from H. Carroll, Esq., U. S. Consul at St. Helena, dated March 26th, 1841, states that five Portuguese slaves had just been brought in at St. Helena, having been captured on the West Coast of Africa by the British naval force on that station, with upwards of one thousand slaves on board. The slaves had been landed at St. Helena, and remained of course subject to the orders of the British Government.

[New Bedford Mercury.]

Methodists in New-Jersey.—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New-Jersey closed its session at Newark on Wednesday last. There are in the State four districts and 23,331 communicants, including 156 local preachers and 209 Sabbath Schools. The sum contributed for Missions during the year amounts to \$2,362 66.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Post-Masters.

CHARLES MARTIN, at Chillicothe, Ohio.

CALDER FOOT, at Salem, Massachusetts.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Fire at New-Orleans.—On Thursday, the 16th inst. a fire broke out in the cotton press of a Mr. Ogden in New-Orleans, which was entirely consumed. About 350 bales of cotton, estimated at about \$15,000, were burned. The fire is known to have been the work of an incendiary.

An attempt was also made to set fire to the dwelling house of a Mr. Sallard, but the pile of shavings which had been lighted under the building was discovered in season to prevent the injury intended.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.—W. B. Reed, Esq. of the Pennsylvania State Senate has written a letter in reply to an inquiry from the citizens of Philadelphia with regard to the sources of revenue in that State. The legislative enactments of the last Session for imposing taxes are referred to, and the amount which will probably accrue from each source during the coming year is estimated. The following is the summary of his statements. The taxes under the act of Jan. 11, 1840, will amount to \$1,200,000; those of May 4, 1841, \$718,800; Auction and Commission duties, \$110,000; Collateral Inheritance Taxes, \$30,000; Tax on Bank Dividends, \$108,000; Licenses \$58,000; Taxes on Bank Dividends, \$108,000; Hawkers', Pedlars and Brokers' Taxes, \$7,500. The amount of interest on the present debt will not exceed in any year, 1,950,000 dollars—leaving a surplus of tax revenue according to the preceding estimates of nearly 300,000 dollars. Mr. Reed earnestly repels the aspersions cast upon his State by those who either through ignorance or wanton levity declare that the State obligations will not be met. He promises also another letter showing further the action of the State with reference to its credit.

VIRGINIA.—It appears that Logan County—the last to be definitely heard from—has chosen a Delegate (Clendenen) who refused to vote for either Harrison or Van Buren last year. So we take him out of the Whig column. The new House will stand 63 undoubted Whigs, 64 decided Opposition, and 2 (Barly and Clendenen) who refused to vote for either candidate for President. There is a clear Whig majority of two in each branch of the Legislature and of course four in Joint Ballot.

The Senate has not been Whig before. Last year 16 in 16; House of Delegates 72 Whig and Cons. to 62 V. B.

Raising of Hemp.—The cultivation of Hemp is exciting considerable interest in Maine at present. The soil is said to be admirably adapted to its cultivation, and its importance is such as to justify renewed and still more strenuous exertions. For nearly all the canvases and cordage used in both the Government and merchant vessels—vast as the quantity used—is derived almost entirely from the North of Europe. Of course, in the event of any accident to the foreign crop, or any interruption of peaceful relations, this supply is entirely cut off. When well cured, too, it is said that our manufacturers uniformly prefer American to Russian hemp. For the ten years preceding October, 1838, an annual average of 4,332 tons of hemp has been imported to be used almost entirely in manufactures. Encouragement to its growth has for some time been given by the General Government by granting favorable contracts, but without good success. During the last year, however, they have given contracts to the extent of 400 tons, avoirdupois, promising \$402 per ton for it, delivered at the Navy-Yards. The quality, however, has been inferior, containing generally about 50 per cent. of tow and full 9 per cent. of waste. It is said that an acre of good land well sown will produce from 500 to 300 pounds of clean hemp, worth upon an average in our markets \$250 per ton.

Western Freights.—The rates of freights from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia have been reduced on the following articles: Flour to \$1 25 per bbl.; Cotton, 56¢; Bacon, Butter, Lard, Pork and Tobacco, 62¢ per 100 lbs.

Mr. Editor.

For The Tribune.

I notice in your paper of the 11th inst. under the signature of 'A. R.' who says, "that he has from those who have the best means of information that if the friends of a General Bankrupt Law will but unite and make one bold and vigorous effort, it can be passed at the Extra Session." Now there is none more friendly to the passage of this humane measure than the writer, although I have ten dollars due to me on one that I am owing, but to speak as I feel, knowing the condition of the country as I do, I had rather put in jeopardy all I have than its passage should be defeated. Since the indifference of the two last Congresses to the unprecedented number of petitions and the humble prayers of the friends of this Law, I see no encouragement for the friends out of Congress to make another effort. For surely there will not be a single member in either House of our next Congress, even from the obscure mountains of the northeast part of the State of Tennessee, or from the State of Connecticut, or that gentleman in the corner, who will be so egregiously ignorant as not to know that a General Bankrupt Law would not only be one of the most desired Laws that could be passed, but also one of the most popular. This admitted, and none can deny it, the friends of the bill rely greatly upon the wisdom and good sense of Congress to take up the bill and pass it forthwith, almost immediately after the organization of Congress, and nearly or quite by acclamation. Now if this is not done I would beg leave to suggest to you and your contemporaries who are friendly to this bill to grasp the editorial cudgels and knock the Members of Congress about until you beat a little business talent into them. Hold up to them in glaring letters their incapacity to represent the People. Make your editorials as a mighty mirror in which they can see their inability to discharge the great and potent duties devolving upon them as legislators and friends to humanity.

The chief reliance that the friends of this measure have is in the hands of the Press. The friends of this law are willing to commit the justice of their claims into the hands of such bold and sensible hands as yours. In the mean time however, much depends upon you to do.

These few thoughts have been hastily written; if they be acceptable I may say more. A SENSIBLER.

New-York, May 12, 1841.

Too BAD.—By a blunder of a deeply compositor, the advertisement for an exhibition of the 'Amistad Africans' was made to read in our paper 'Amistad Negroes'; and, the hour being late, and the form having to press, the error escaped detection. Therefore the advertisers refuse to pay, as we suppose they have a right to do. We state the facts to show that the error was entirely unintentional, and is regretted by us.

FRESH SALMONS.—Those who have a taste for this (particular variety) as Sam Weller would say, will find the genuine article at PATRICKSON'S, corner of Ann and Nassau-sts.

Our Country friends who visit the City for goods will do well to look at the Hardware, &c. of Mr. J. Wood, 26 Division-st. His stock is imported by himself direct from Birmingham, and being carefully selected for the retail trade, is more perfect than any which is brought haphazard in large quantities. Our City people who buy at retail know where to find him already.

MONEY MARKET.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 15.

25 shares U. S. Bank	174	10 shares Merchants' Bank	117
30 do do do do do do	174	10 do do do do do do	99
15 do do do do do do	174	6 do do do do do do	99
120 do do do do do do	174	25 do do do do do do	99
125 do do do do do do	174	25 do do do do do do	99
75 do do do do do do	174	25 do do do do do do	99
50 do do do do do do	174	25 do do do do do do	99
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